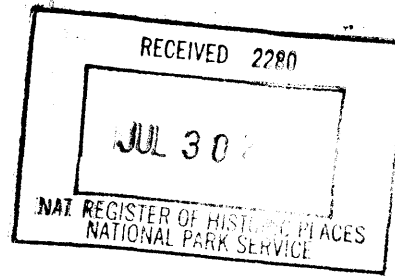


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



975

1. Name of Property

historic name Sapulpa Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by Hobson Ave., Elm St., Lee Ave. and Main St.

not for publication N/A

city or town Sapulpa

vicinity N/A

state Oklahoma

code OK

county Creek

code 037

zip code 74066

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (N/A See continuation sheet for additional comments.)



Signature of certifying official

7-25-02

Date

Oklahoma Historical Society, SHPO

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

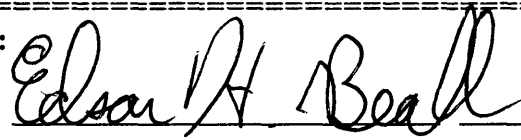
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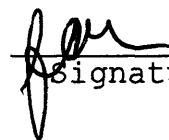
4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ✓ entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the
 National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the
 National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

 9/14/02



Signature of Keeper

Date
of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private
☒ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☒ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>53</u>	<u>41</u> buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
<u>53</u>	<u>41</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 2

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	Sub: <u>business</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>financial institution</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>courthouse</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>post office</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>library</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>COMMERCE</u>	Sub: <u>business</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>department store</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>professional</u>
<u>COMMERCE</u>	<u>restaurant</u>
<u>GOVERNMENT</u>	<u>courthouse</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>	<u>library</u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial Style
Classical Revival
No Distinctive Style

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK
roof ASPHALT
walls BRICK

other STONE

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance 1904-1952

=====

8. Statement of Significance (Continued)

=====

Significant Dates 1910

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Layton & Smith

Layton, Smith & Hawk

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☐ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: _____

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 20 acres MQL

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	<u>14</u>	<u>760040</u>	<u>3987490</u>	3	<u>14</u>	<u>760640</u>	<u>3987350</u>
2	<u>14</u>	<u>760450</u>	<u>3987610</u>	4	<u>14</u>	<u>760290</u>	<u>3987280</u>
	<u>X</u>	See continuation sheet.					

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Cynthia Savage, Architectural Historian, for the city of Sapulpa

organization Savage Consulting date September 2001

street & number Rt. 1, Box 116 telephone 405/459-6200

city or town Pocasset state OK zip code 73079

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage
or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name More than 50 owners - See Attached List

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state OK zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 9

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

SUMMARY

The Sapulpa Downtown Historic District is a commercial district in Sapulpa, Creek County, Oklahoma. Covering roughly a nine block area in the Original Townsite, the district contains the majority of historic commercial development in Sapulpa that retains its integrity of feeling and association. The preponderance of buildings, ninety-one percent, were constructed between 1904 and 1952, the district's period of significance. Although the downtown pre-dates 1904, the majority of early construction was frame buildings that are no longer extant. Following the opening of the fabulous Glenn Pool oil field in 1905, construction of substantial brick commercial buildings began to rapidly occur in Sapulpa. Generally, construction in the downtown was complete by the start of the Great Depression of the 1930s.

A total of ninety-six buildings are included within the district. Of these, two are already individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Creek County Courthouse was listed in 1985 as part of the thematic nomination, "County Courthouses of Oklahoma." In 1999, the Berryhill Building, located at 14-20 East Dewey Avenue, was individually listed. Both buildings retain a high degree of integrity and are integral parts of the Sapulpa Downtown Historic District. Of the remaining ninety-four buildings, fifty-three (56%) are considered to be contributing resources, being both present during the district's period of significant and retaining sufficient integrity to convey their historic appearance. The remaining forty-one (44%) are designated as noncontributing due to a lack of integrity or insufficient age.

The boundaries of the district are irregular. This is to allow for the incorporation of the greatest concentration of historic commercial development that retains its feeling and association. Although the contributing rate is not overwhelming, the area included maintains a visual cohesion of function and style. When possible, the boundaries omit vacant and parking lots as they do not contribute to the significance of the district. To the north of the district, the area becomes industrial with the railroad tracks reinforcing this feeling. The south side of Lee Avenue, the south boundary, is characterized by a number of religious buildings and the beginning of historic residential development. The area west of the district also gives way to historic residential development. Only on the east side does the feeling remain commercial. However, redevelopment has destroyed the continuity of historic business development in this area with only a few scattered historic commercial buildings remaining.

DESCRIPTION

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 10

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

Like many towns in Oklahoma, the original townsite of Sapulpa was platted using the standard grid pattern with streets running parallel and perpendicular to one another. The roads running north-south were designated as streets and the west-east roads as avenues. Following the usual pattern, the downtown was constructed adjacent to the railroad tracks on the north side of the town. Although development eventually occurred north of the tracks, the central business district never jumped the tracks. Initially, Main Street possessed the concentration of commercial development. By the end of the first decade of the twentieth century, the downtown spread to the east along Dewey, Hobson and Lee avenues with construction also occurring on Water and Park streets. Although scattered commercial development took place on Elm Street, it retained a number of private residences through the early 1930s.

Downtown Sapulpa benefitted from the designation of United States Highway 66 along Dewey Avenue. The famed Route 66 was designated in 1926 and continued to be a major east-west transcontinental highway until its by-pass by the four-lane interstate highway in the early 1960s. It is probable that the designation of the highway is responsible for the high retention of historic buildings along Dewey Avenue in the core of the downtown, as well as the redevelopment of Dewey Avenue with modern commercial buildings east towards Tulsa. Due to the retention of buildings and traffic, Dewey Avenue has emerged as a dominant thoroughfare in downtown Sapulpa. Main Street was also designated as United States Highway 75. Route 75 ran all the way from the Canadian border to the Gulf of Mexico; thus, it also was a significant route but it never gained the lasting reputation of Route 66. Highway 75 was eventually realigned between Tulsa and Okmulgee, resulting in the by-pass of Sapulpa.

The Sapulpa Downtown Historic District comprises the historic commercial area of the central business district that maintains its integrity and visual cohesion. Although the historic downtown covered a wider area than the district boundaries, demolition of historic buildings and construction of new commercial establishments has resulted in a lack of continuity. Dewey Avenue retains the concentration of historic construction, with Main Street exhibiting a significant loss of buildings. Radiating off of Dewey Avenue, Water and Park streets both retain several historic buildings but generally of lesser size and ornamentation than those on Dewey Avenue. Elm Street has been closed in the South 000 block (Block 50) to allow for creation of a small landscaped area and adjacent parking for the historic Creek County Courthouse (NR 1985). Thus, Elm Street exhibits a visible change in character. Additionally, commercial development on Hobson and Lee avenues historically began to diminish at Elm Street. Although many of the buildings in Block 50 were demolished, the historic Post Office and Masonic Lodge remain off of Lee Avenue. Lee Avenue is characterized with commercial development towards the northwest and several

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 11

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

churches along the southeast side. Residential development also begins to emerge on the far edges of Lee Avenue. As such, Lee Avenue provides a good demarcation for the district's southern boundary. On the north side, the historic railroad tracks mark the end of the original commercial development. Although Hobson Avenue was the location of many historic businesses, the avenue has not been able to maintain its buildings as well as Dewey Avenue. The shift in focal point from the railroad to the automobile is visible in the decline of Hobson Avenue and vibrance of Dewey Avenue. For integrity purposes, the north boundary is set at the mid-block lot lines on Hobson Avenue.

The district is composed of a majority of commercial buildings. There are no residential or religious construction included within the boundaries. In addition to the commercial establishments, the historic Public Library, County Courthouse and United States Post Office buildings are also present within the district. Although these buildings are all classified as examples of the Classical Revival style, the preponderance of buildings in the district are Commercial Style buildings. The buildings are generally all brick with flat roofs. Although the building material is the same, the color and texture of the brick varies from building to building. Additionally, the degree of ornamentation ranges from the opulent to the plain. For the most part, the buildings are one-, two- and three-stories in height. Two-story buildings dominant the district with almost forty examples. There are exceptions to this, notably the five-story Berryhill Building and Clayton Building on East Dewey Avenue and the four-story Turner Building on North Water Street. A couple of the buildings have lost their upper floors for various reasons. For example, a fire in the 1970s caused the removal of the second floor of 24-26 East Dewey. After 1961, the upper two floors of 103-105 East Hobson Avenue were removed for unknown reasons.

The park at the southeast corner of Dewey Avenue and South Water Street is not included in the count of resources. The park is not a significant site within the district, being neither historic or very large. The modern gazebo and fountain at the courthouse are also not counted separately. Due to their scale and relationship to the previously listed County Courthouse, these resources are not significant within the district. Parking and vacant lots are also not included in the resource count as they are insignificant in scale and relationship to the district.

ALTERATIONS

The Sapulpa Downtown Historic District retains a moderate degree of integrity with fifty-three of the ninety-four buildings considered as contributing. Two buildings not included in the contributing/noncontributing ratio have previously been individually listed on the National Register. Overall, the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 12

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

district has retained much of its historic character with few modern intrusions. Less than ten buildings have been constructed in the district since the end of the period of significance. All of these are compatible in design and building material to the historic buildings.

Demolition of buildings to create parking lots has been more common than infill construction in the Sapulpa downtown. The buildings located between 2 and 24 North Main were all razed, leaving a sizeable parking lot. Also, the buildings on the northeast corner of North Main Street and East Dewey Avenue were demolished in the early 1980s to provide parking for the downtown businesses. However, not all parking lots represent the loss of historic buildings. Although the exact reasons why are unknown, the northeast quarter of Block 40 has not historically had any buildings constructed on it. Similarly, the east side of the 000 Block of South Water Street was not historically filled with commercial buildings. Although the loss of historic buildings leaves a visual void, the open lot is not considered a separate resource since it does not constitute a significant property.

Over the passage of time, modifications have been made to many of the individual buildings. Although each building is assessed for its overall individual retention of historic integrity, there are several common alterations which affects the categorization of the property as contributing or noncontributing.

The most frequent alteration is the replacement of the historic wood storefronts with aluminum-and-glass storefronts. Multiple story buildings with replacement storefronts are usually counted as contributing as long as the upper floors retain their integrity. Because of the commonality of the alteration, single story buildings are also generally classified as contributing as long as the majority of the facade is not obscured. The retention of historic architectural details along the upper wall is a significant factor in determining the status of one-story buildings.

Buildings that have been altered by the application of a false facade are automatically designated as noncontributing. Generally, these facades are metal or structural glass and were applied after the period of significance. The false facade obscures nearly all of the historic detail of the buildings and can extend for multiple stories. As such, the false facade adversely impacts the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling. The removal of the false facade can alter the classification of the building if sufficient original material remains to allow the historic character of the building to be apparent.

A building is also considered noncontributing if the upper floors have been

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 13

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

removed. Despite the retention of historic characteristics on the first floor, the removal of the upper floors has a significant impact on the integrity of design, workmanship, and feeling of the building. Similarly, the construction of a new roof type results in the classification of noncontributing. Flat roofs are typical of commercial buildings and the alteration to gabled or hipped is a significant modification to the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Below is a list of the properties within the district. The properties are organized following the dominant pattern of the area. Thus, the descriptions begin with the east-west roads, starting at East Hobson Avenue, the north boundary, and proceed south to Lee Avenue, the southern boundary. Then the north-south streets are described, beginning with Main Street and proceeding east to South Elm Street. Although part of a block of South Oak Street and North Poplar Street are included within the boundaries, there are no properties facing onto these streets. The properties are numerically arranged along one side of the street following the same pattern as the overall roads -- beginning on the north, then the south for the avenues and the west, then the east on the streets. Contributing status is indicated by the address being in **Bold** and noncontributing by underlining. The two properties individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places are denoted by an "*" after the address.

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS:

1. 15-19 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1910. No Distinctive Style. This two-story building has a metal front and a flat roof. The metal front covers the entire second floor and extends to the top of the doors and windows on the aluminum-and-glass storefront. The nonoriginal metal display windows are fixed. The metal-framed doors, one on either side of the facade, are glazed slab. The west side door has a sidelight while the east door has a sidelight and transom. The windows on the west elevation have all been infilled. Along the southwestern edge of the facade, historic stonework is visible. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 1 & 2.

2. **21 East Hobson Avenue**. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, brick building has a flat roof. The first floor has been altered with two large, metal, fixed, display windows covered by a wood shingle awning. The area around the windows has been covered with stone and the transom area covered with vertical wood siding. The single entry, located on the west corner of the facade, is also covered with vertical wood siding. The brick upper floor retains its historic stone details, including pilasters, windows sills and coping. Divided into two bays, the upper wall of each bay is decorated with a brick table featuring a stone diamond in the center. The windows, two to each bay, are nonoriginal, metal, fixed. Photograph Number 1 &

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 14

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

2.

3. 23-25 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, brick building has a flat roof and two storefronts. The storefronts have been identically infilled with vertical wood siding, painted purple, fixed, display windows and brick bulkheads. The doors are metal paneled, painted green. In the center of the first floor is the ground level entry for the second floor. Sheltered by a cloth awning, the entry is recessed and has a metal paneled door that matches the doors in the storefronts. There is a bit of brick corbeling above the entry. The second floor is set off with a stone stringcourse and coping. Like the first floor, the second floor is divided into three bays. The center bay contains two nine-over-six, metal, hung windows. The flanking bays each have a single, nine-over-six, metal, hung window between narrow, nine-over-six, metal, hung windows. Above each set of windows is a recessed brick table. Photograph Number 1 & 2.

4. 6-10 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1920. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, painted brick building has three storefronts and a flat roof. The upper wall has been covered with wood siding painted to match the brick. Over each storefront is a blue awning. All storefronts include a large, fixed, display window adjacent to the doorway. The east storefront's door has been removed with the opening covered with wood. The other two storefronts have wood paneled doors. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 3 & 4.

5. 18 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1915. No Distinctive Style. A one-story, flat-roofed building, the facade is composed of concrete blocks along the lower walls and tin on the top. A row of fixed windows extends along the west side of the facade. There is a single, wood, paneled door located east of center with a garage opening, which has been covered with tin, on the extreme east side of the facade. The west side of the building is red brick with numerous windows infilled with brick. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 3 & 4.

6. 103-105 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, brick building was originally three stories tall. The upper two floors were removed after 1961. The facade is divided into three storefronts. The west storefront features a canted entrance with a wood glazed paneled door. The fixed display windows in the west storefront are metal. The transom area has been filled with vertical wood siding. The middle storefront has a center entry which is highlighted by a stone arch. Originally, this entry would have allowed access to the upper floors of the building. On the west side of the center entry, the windows have been covered. To the east, there are two fixed windows which are not as large as the windows in the west storefront. The east

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 15

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

bay contains two square openings, the west one now contains one fixed window. The other opening has a wood, paneled, overhead door. On the east corner is another entry with a stone arch matching the center entry. A stone coping and metal cornice remain across the entire facade of the building. The building is noncontributing due to the removal of the upper two floors. Photograph Number 5 & 6.

7. **107 East Hobson Avenue.** Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, brick building has been painted gray on the first floor. On the west side of the first floor, the window has been covered. On the east side, there is a garage opening. In the center of the first floor, there are two doors. The door to the west is metal slab. This opening was probably originally a window. The centrally located door is wood paneled. The transoms above the doors and the window on the east side of the center bay have been covered with wood. The upper floor retains several ghost images of painted signs. The four upper story windows have been covered with metal but the stone lintel remains, as does the continuous stone sill and metal cornice. Photograph Number 5 & 6.

8. **117 East Hobson Avenue.** Ca. 1913. Commercial Style. This two-story, brick building features a shaped parapet with a round vent in the center. The building has been painted white but the paint has deteriorated. A large, square, garage opening is in the center of the facade. To the east of the garage opening on the first floor are two four-over-one, wood, hung windows. On the second floor there are two four-pane, wood, fixed windows. To the west of the garage opening on the first floor, there is a single entry with a glazed slab door and a transom. Next to the door are two four-over-one, wood, hung windows. The upper windows on the west side match those on the east. The flat roof has been modified to a metal gable roof. The building is noncontributing due to the roof alteration. Photograph Number 5 & 6.

9. **119 East Hobson Avenue.** Bowden Building. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, blond brick building has a single storefront. The storefront has two fixed wood windows and a wood paneled door. The transoms above the windows and door, as well as the sidelight, have been covered with wood. Above the storefront is an asphalt-shingled wood awning. The transom area above the awning has also been covered with wood. On the east corner of the first floor is a wood paneled door which provides access to the second floor. The wood fixed windows above this entry remain uncovered. Above the first floor, there is a narrow stone stringcourse with brick panels highlighted with red brick above this. The paired second floor windows have been covered with wood. The continuous stone sill remains, as does the red brick header with stone accents. Above each set of windows is blond brick corbeling. Red brick outlined tables and other red brick decorative detailing ornaments the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 16

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

upper wall with the top of the wall featuring an ornate stone name plate reading "1910/R.A. Bowden". Photograph Number 5 & 6.

10. 123 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1960. International Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, brick building has functioned as a fire station since construction. On the far west side is a brick-and-decorative-cinder-block wall which extends to the sidewalk. There is a glazed slab entry on the east wall of this projection. To the east of this, the building is setback farther to the north to allow for a short, multiple, truck drive. The principal portion of the facade is divided into four bays. The western bay contains a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door and three fixed, metal, display windows, all covered by a fabric awning. The other three bays are garage openings with overhead doors for the fire trucks. Above each of the bays is a flat concrete awning. To the rear of the building is a hose tower. The building features a concrete coping along all walls. The windows in the east elevation are fixed with a large ribbon window towards the rear. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. Photograph Number 5 & 6.

11. 106 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1975. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, cinder block building has a nonoriginal shed roof. There is a garage opening on the east side with a metal overhead door. In the center of the facade is a metal glazed slab door. To the west of the door is a single fixed window. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. Photograph Number 7.

12. 110-112 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1909. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, brick building has two storefronts. The east storefront features three fixed, metal, display windows and a single, metal-framed, glazed slab entry covered by a fabric awning. The west storefront has a slightly ramped garage opening which has been covered with wood. Next to the garage opening is a single, wood, slab door with a single fixed window on the far west side. The transom area on both storefronts has been covered with wood siding. In the center of the first floor is a wood paneled door which provides access to the second floor. The transom and stairwell light are both uncovered. The second floor is separated from the first by a continuous stone sill. The upper floor is divided into three almost identical bays. Containing two windows each, the center bay differs from the flanking bays in that the windows and stone lintel are separate with a metal IOOF sign hanging between the two center windows. Separating each bay and marking the corners of the upper facade are brick pilasters which extend above the flat roof. Along the upper wall, between the pilasters, is recessed brick ornaments with brick corbeling above. The building is topped with a stone coping. Photograph Number 7.

13. 201 East Hobson Avenue. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, red brick building has a single storefront. The storefront has been filled with

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 17

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

vertical wood, leaving a single window to the east of the wood paneled door. There is a metal awning with the transom area also filled with vertical wood. Above the transom area and extending slightly down is a stone beltcourse which wraps around the west elevation. Above this on the facade are two sets of double windows, both of which have been covered with wood louvers. The stone sills and continuous stone header remain on the front and west elevation, as does the stone coping. The west elevation's paired second floor windows have also been covered with wood louvers. There is a metal cornice which extends along the front and west elevation. Photograph Number 8.

14. **203-205 East Hobson Avenue.** Ca. 1906. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed building has a brick front and stone side elevation. The building has two storefronts. The west storefront has a wood paneled door on the extreme west side and a metal-framed glazed slab door next to this. The transom immediately above the door and the side windows have been covered with wood. Next to this, separated by a stuccoed pillar, is a wood, unequal, four-pane, fixed window. The east storefront has an garage opening which has been covered with vertical wood and has a four-pane transom above to the west side. On the east side, there is a metal slab door with two fixed wood windows to the west and a three-pane transom above. The two bays of the second floor, separated by a brick pillar, are identical with four windows each with stone sills and vertical brick headers. The windows have been covered with wood. The roofline features some corbeling. Photograph Number 8.

15. **27 West Dewey Avenue.** Public Library. Ca. 1917; additions 1969 and 1998. Classical Revival. H. O. Valeur & Company, Architect; C.E. Kodane - L.O. Lytle, Contractor. This two-story, flat-roofed, brick building has an elaborate center entry with nonoriginal, metal-framed, double, glazed slab doors and transom. The entry features limestone Doric columns and an elliptical pediment with dentils. The architrave has two stone rosettes above the capitals and the words "Free To The People." Above the stone cornice is a large, ornate, stone name plate which features two decorated cartouches flanking an ornamented stone parapet. The name plate reads "Sapulpa/Public Library/Erected 1917." Flanking the entrance are two sets of triple wood casement windows. Above each window is a star patterned fixed transom. The windows have a stone sill and flat arched stone header with a keystone. The windows on the west elevation are similar to the front windows, except smaller in size. The basement windows are wood, one-over-one, hung. Above the first floor windows is a stone stringcourse with the stone cornice above this. Both of these decorative details wrap around the building. On the east and north side of the building, a two-story, concrete and brick addition was constructed by architect H.D. Barnard, Jr., AIA and contractor Carl Reeds in 1969. This addition does not match the original building in materials or detail and is easily discerned. The addition does not overshadow the original facade,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 18

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

allowing the building to retain its integrity. In 1998, a second addition was constructed on the north (rear) elevation of the building. This two-story addition is red brick and emulates some of the details of the original building. This addition is easily discernible because it is not as tall as the original building and does not copy exactly the details of the historic features. Located on the rear of the building, the addition has minimal impact on the original building. Photograph Number 10.

16. **13-15 East Dewey Avenue.** King Building. Ca. 1909. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, brick building has two matching modern aluminum-and-glass storefronts. Consisting of a metal-framed glazed slab door topped with a transom, the doors are each flanked by two fixed, metal, storefront windows. Two striped cloth awnings cover the transom area above the storefronts. The first floor and second floor brick are slightly different colors, possibly due to the painting of the first floor in the 1970s to differentiate the two storefronts. The second floor features five sets of paired, wood, one-over-one, hung windows, each with a multi-pane arched transom and arched header. The windows have a continuous stone sill which wraps around the west elevation. Above the windows is a stone cornice which features dentils and a frieze ornamented with circular ornaments. Photograph Number 12 & 13.

17. **17 East Dewey Avenue.** Bell Building. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This three-story, flat-roofed building has a single, nonhistoric, aluminum-and-glass storefront. The storefront features a recessed, metal-framed, glazed slab door flanked by metal, fixed, storefront windows. The bulkhead is vertical metal siding. A vertical metal covering has been placed over the lower portion of the second floor windows and the transom area above the storefront. The windows in the second and third floors have also been modernized to fixed aluminum. The second and third floor windows feature a dark brown brick surround and slightly arched header. The third floor windows have a narrow, continuous, stone sill. The sides of the blond brick facade also feature dark brown trim identical to that around the windows. Above the third floor windows are recessed, brown brick, diamond-patterned ornaments with dark brown corbeling above this. There is a square brown brick parapet and two corner projections with a stone coping. In the center of the parapet there is a stone name plate that reads "Bell." Photograph Number 12 & 13.

18. **19 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1910. Contemporary Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building has been radically altered with a contemporary style brick and stucco facade. The metal, glazed slab entry is sheltered by a cloth awning. The two fixed, metal, storefront windows are uncovered. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 12 & 13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 19

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

19. 23-27 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1950. Contemporary Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, brick building features an extensive row of fixed, metal, display windows on the east side. There is a small storefront on the west side of the facade which includes a glazed slab door and transom with two fixed display windows to the west. The larger east storefront has a canted entrance consisting of a metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom. There is a flat metal awning which extends the length of the facade and vertical metal siding has been placed above this. On the east elevation, towards the north, there are two more nonoriginal storefronts, 2-6 North Water Street, with a single door in the center which allows access farther back in the building. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 12 & 13.

20. 8 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1909. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, blond brick building features dark brown trim similar to the building across the street, 17 East Dewey Avenue. The building has four storefronts. The west three storefronts are similar with metal-framed, glazed slab doors and a single, side, fixed, metal, display window. There is a metal-framed, glazed slab door between the two inside storefronts that allows access to the second floor. The transom area above the storefronts has been covered with a continuous band of metal siding. The eastern storefront is larger than the others and is slightly above grade. This storefront has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a sidelight and transom and two fixed, metal, display windows. This entry is recessed with a tall iron column on the corner. The transom area above the storefront has been covered with metal siding, different in color than that of the west three storefronts. The upper floor of the building is divided into five bays. In about 1983, tinted, aluminum, fixed windows were put in the second floor. The smaller central bay features a double window with a contrasting brown brick surround and a dated stone name plate surrounded by a dark brown brick design. Above this is a stylized scroll which forms a small parapet. The inside flanking bays feature two single windows with a similar surround. The outside bays have paired windows like those in the center bay. Above each of the windows in the flanking bays is a brown brick design similar to the design surrounding the name plate in the center bay. Dark brown corbeling is above this with a narrow stone stringcourse above this which is topped by a narrow strip of brown brick. The building has a stone coping. Photograph Number 14 & 35.

21. 14-20 East Dewey Avenue*. Berryhill Building. Individually Listed 1999. Ca. 1909-1910. Sullivan-esque. Layton, Smith and Hawk, Architects. The Berryhill Building is a brick, five-story, flat-roofed building that features cast-stone details. The building features three storefronts and an elaborate recessed entry that provides access to the upper floors. The recessed entry features a heavily ornamented cast stone surround with a bracketed hood. The storefronts are unequal in size but similar in design and materials. The upper

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 20

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

four floors are identical with triple, one-over-one, hung, wood windows flanked by pilasters and separated by spandrels. The building was successfully rehabilitated per the Secretary of the Interior's guidelines in the late 1990s. Photograph Number 14 & 35.

22. 24-26 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1906. Commercial Style. Originally a two-story, brick building, the second floor of this building was removed in the 1970s after a fire. The building features two modern aluminum-and-glass storefronts and a flat roof. The west storefront features a centrally-located, metal-framed, glazed slab door with glass block sidelights and a transom. Two fixed metal display windows flank the door with a glass bulkhead. The transom area above the storefront is covered by a cloth awning. The east storefront has an off-center, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a sidelight and transom. Three fixed, metal, display windows are to the west of the door and a cloth awning also covers the transom area above the storefront. Off the east side is another flush entry with a glazed slab door and two fixed display windows sheltered by a cloth awning. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 14 & 35.

23. 101-111 East Dewey Avenue. Iowa Building. Ca. 1906. Commercial Style. A two-story, flat-roofed, red brick building, the Iowa Building is the only building in the Sapulpa downtown that extends half a block in length. The first floor of the building, containing multiple storefronts, has been modernized with aluminum-and-glass storefronts and metal siding in the transom area above the storefront. The west two storefronts, separated by a narrow brick pillar, were touched up in about 1988. This is probably when the western one-third of the building was painted a slightly different color and the metal cornice in this section was painted. The upper floor windows have been altered to single, fixed, metal windows with a square hood. The windows have a continuous, rough, stone sill. Above each window is a bit of corbeling, topped by the continuous metal cornice. On the east and west corners of the building is a square parapet with a stone name plate reading "Iowa." Photograph Number 15 & 16.

24. 115-117 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1906. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, brown brick building features a single long storefront. The off-center, double, metal-framed, glazed slab door is slightly recessed with a transom window above. The remainder of the storefront is fixed, metal, display windows with a short structural glass bulkhead. The transom area above the storefront has been covered with structural glass panels and plywood. The upper floor consists of five ribbon windows separated by brick pillars. The wood windows are nine-light casement with divided transom windows above. The center bay has only two windows which are slightly larger than the flanking bays which include four windows each. The windows have a continuous stone sill

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 21

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

and header. Above the windows are decorative, vertical, stone bands. The bands are single above each of the pillars and double over the corners. Above this is a stone band featuring stone accent ornaments above each of the vertical bands. Photograph Number 15 & 16.

25. **119 East Dewey Avenue.** Stonewall/Theo. Berryhill Building. Ca. 1910. Commercial style. This three-story, flat-roofed, yellow brick building features dark brown brick trim on the upper floors and white brick with dark brown brick ornamentation along the top of the first floor. Although the building has divided storefronts, only one currently has an entry. The west storefront has double, metal-framed, glazed slab doors with a transom. The door is flanked by fixed, metal, display windows. The east storefront features only three fixed, metal, display windows. A secondary entry is located on the far east corner of the facade. The storefronts were united in design after 1985. Immediately above the storefront is a cloth awning. Along the sides of the storefront are pillars decorated with alternating bands of white and brown brick. Above the storefront, white brick is ornamented with brown brick detailing and designs which effectively separates the first floor from the upper two. The upper floors are divided into two identical bays. Each bay includes two sets of paired, wood, one-over-one, hung windows. The windows feature a narrow continuous sill and wider continuous header. The sides of the paired windows are ornamented with dark brown brick. Above the windows is a band of dark brown brick balusters with narrow bands of brown brick above and below this. Four square, dark brown, brick ornaments mark the corner of the building with a stone coping extending the length of the facade. A square parapet is centrally-located with a stone date plate above a stone name plate. The date reads 1910 and in raised capital letters the name plate reads "STONEWALL." Between the second and third floor windows, in raised letters of dark brown brick, is the name "Theo.Berryhill." Photograph Number 15 & 16.

26. **121-123 East Dewey Avenue.** Kress Building. Ca. 1912. This two-story, flat-roofed, gold brick building has two aluminum-and-glass storefronts covered by a continuous cloth awning. The transom area above the storefronts has been covered with metal panels. The second floor windows have been altered to fixed, aluminum, tinted windows. The windows have a continuous brick sill and header with the recessed space between the windows accented by stone corner markers. Above the windows are three rectangular, cast iron, attic vents with a dentilated metal cornice above this. The roofline features a stepped parapet with a stone coping. In the parapet, there is still the shadow of the original name of the building. Photograph Number 15 & 16.

27. **106 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1912. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building has a nonoriginal stucco facade, painted gray. The west elevation is nonhistoric stone, probably applied when the adjoining building

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 22

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

was demolished and the vacant lots turned into a park. The single aluminum-and-glass storefront is recessed with a metal-framed glazed slab door with several narrow, metal, fixed, display windows. A striped cloth awning is above the storefront. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 17A & 18.

28. **108 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1912. Commercial Style. A one-story, flat-roofed, red brick building that features a single storefront. The storefront consists of a metal-framed, glazed slab door with a sidelight flanked by paired, metal, fixed, display windows. The bulkhead is brick. A cloth awning is topped by structural glass in the transom area above the storefront. Above this is brick which is decoratively divided into two recessed tables with a small amount of corbeling. The building is topped with a metal coping. Photograph Number 17A & 18.

29. **110 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, red brick building features some Classical Revival style detailing, particularly the metal cornice with pediments supported by two stone-capped pilasters on the facade and northeast corners. Below the cornice in the center of the facade is a row of brick dentils with a stringcourse just above the windows. The second floor windows are one-over-one, wood, hung with wood transoms. The windows have wide stone lintels and narrower stone sills. The sills are continuous in the middle bay but only extend to the inside pilaster in the narrower flanking bays. The sills and lintel are continuous on the east elevation with recessed brick tables above them. The building features two aluminum-and-glass storefronts divided by a center arched entry which provides access to the upper floor. The storefronts are similar with metal-framed, glazed slab doors and fixed, metal, display windows. The west storefront features a recessed entry. The east entry has been built out flush with the brick and stone corner column but angles slightly south towards the door. Above each storefront is a striped cloth awning. The center entry is not covered and the nonoriginal, metal-framed, glazed slab door with narrow sidelights and arched transom are set flush in the historic arched opening with stone imposts and keystone. Photograph Number 17A & 18.

30. **116-118 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1918. Southwestern Bell Telephone Company Building. Tudor Revival. This three-story, flat-roofed, red brick building with stone trim was used as the Sapulpa City Hall after the historic city hall, located at 123 East Hobson Avenue, was demolished and a new fire station was constructed circa 1960. The use of the Tudor Revival style was typical of telephone company buildings in Oklahoma. The first floor features two entries separated by a small expanse of fixed, metal, display windows. The center windows are sheltered by a cloth awning and have a stone surround similar to the entries. The replacement, metal-framed, glazed slab doors have sidelights

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7Page 23

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

and a large transom to fill the original entry opening. The stone door surrounds have a Tudor arch and stepped sides. Above each entry is a stone ornament. The upper floors are separated from the lower floor by the continuous stone sill of the second floor windows. Two of the second-story windows and all of the third-story windows are wood, vertical, three-over-three, hung. The windows in the flanking bays of the second floor are smaller, four-pane, wood, casement windows with a short, two-over-two, wood, hung window in the center of the middle bay. Because these windows are not the same height as the original windows, painted wood panels have been installed immediately above these windows. Above each of the second floor windows is a three-pane wood transom. Separating the second and third floor windows are stone panels. The upper floor windows share a stone surround similar to those on the first floor except the third floor windows which have a flat stone header that is slightly flared. The upper wall of the facade features a narrow stone cornice with a flat brick parapet with some stone detailing and a stone coping. Photograph Number 17A, 17B & 18.

31. **120 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1918. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, brown/red brick building was covered with a nonhistoric metal facade until recently. The first floor has an aluminum-and-glass storefront with a narrow tile bulkhead. The double, metal-framed, glazed slab door is recessed with several fixed, metal, display windows to the side. The transom area is covered with plywood and four small, nine-pane, casement windows. The second floor entry is located on the east side of the facade and consists of a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a small transom. The two stories are separated by a white tile stringcourse with two drips towards the outside edge. Above this are three symmetrical tile diamonds. The second floor windows are triple, patterned, nine-over-one, wood, hung with a patterned, nine-pane, wood transom. The windows are separated by a double pilaster with stone bases and capitals. Both sets of windows are enclosed with a white tile band that goes under the continuous stone window sill. Centrally located along the upper wall is a slightly recessed tile panel with a highly detailed, foliated, tile parapet above this. The building has a tile coping which steps up at the corner with two small tile panels on the upper corners. Photograph Number 17A, 17B & 18.

32. **122-124 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1907. Commercial Style. This three-story, flat-roofed, red brick building has two aluminum-and-glass storefronts. The double, metal-framed, glazed slab doors are recessed with large, fixed, metal, display windows flanking the entries. Between the storefronts, the display windows extend north to form a center display area that is flush with the upper floors. The historic, wood, casement windows in the transom area with upper fixed windows remains intact. The second and third floors are identical with replacement, metal, one-over-one, hung windows. The upper

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 24

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

floors are dividable into three bays. The narrow center bay contains blind openings that mimic the windows of the other bays, including rough stone sills and brick headers. The outside bays contains two paired windows towards the edge and a single window on the inside. The headers on the second floor windows are slightly concave differentiating them from the headers of the third floor windows. The upper wall is corbeled with a recessed, facade-width, brick table above this. Photograph Number 17A, 17B, & 18.

33. **126 East Dewey Avenue.** Odd Fellows Building. 1908. Commercial Style. Although this building has been attributed to noted Oklahoma architect Joseph Foucart, the 12 July 1907 issue of The Sapulpa Light reveals O.A. Rauschenback, formerly of St. Louis, Missouri, was the architect. The three-story, flat-roofed, red brick building originally had a dome on the corner turret. The dome was apparently removed during the 1930s as photographs from the 1920s still reveal the dome. The first floor has been painted red. The upper floor has two different shades of red brick. The turret is darker in color than the remainder of the building. The canted entrance remains under the turret but the entry now consists of a double, metal-framed, glazed slab entry with sidelights and a large transom. The display windows flanking the main entrance have been shortened with wood in the upper window and in the transom area. A flat metal awning still remains over the east side display window. Towards the south side on the east elevation, there are two storefront windows and a single metal slab entry, all with transoms. The transom area has been covered but the display windows remain visible. On the north elevation, towards the west side, the open stairway to the upper floor remains intact. The two upper floors are similar with one-over-one, wood, hung windows. The windows feature a continuous stone sill and individual, wider, stone headers. The windows are paired on the east elevation except in the turret where they are single. The north elevation features two bays besides the turret. The inner bay has two windows and the narrower westernmost bay has a single window. Above the windows is a band of corbeling which extends between the brick pilasters with stone caps that separate the windows. Below the cornice, in the outside bay, is a stone plate with three interlocked rings. The turret features three recessed panels in the same color brick as the main upper floors. In the center panel is "I.O.O.F." in the same color brick as the turret. The building features a metal entablature which is dentilated. Photograph Number 17A, 17B and 18.

34. **201 East Dewey Avenue.** Westfall Building. Ca. 1910. This two-story, flat-roofed, yellow brick building features a distinctive curved corner entrance. The first floor contains multiple storefront windows. The main storefront has its entrance in the curved corner and consists of a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with sidelights and transom. The door is flanked with two display windows. On the south elevation there is one large

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 25

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

display window. There are four openings on the west elevation with two large display windows for the main ground level store. Each opening has a multiple pane, fixed, wood transom with green cloth awnings below this. The bulkhead which extends the length of the south elevation and much of the west side is black tile. There are three additional storefronts located on the west elevation, 5, 7 and 9 North Park Street. These storefronts match the main openings. The second floor contains an equal number of bays. Each bay includes a set of paired, one-over-one, hung, wood windows. The second floor windows have a continuous stone sill which extends both elevations uninterrupted. The bays on each floor are separated by a wide pilaster. The pilaster consists of a stone base, blond brick shaft and stone capital. Between the columns on the second floor, at the height of the capitals, there is some brick corbeling. There is a stone cornice with a small expanse of blond brick above this. The building has a stone coping. Located on the apex of the curve is the word "Westfall" underneath the cornice and "1910" above. Photograph Number 19.

35. **203 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, tan colored, brick building has a single aluminum-and-glass storefront. The storefront has a recessed, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom. The door is flanked by narrow, fixed, metal, display windows with larger, metal, fixed, display windows flush with the upper wall. The transom area above the storefront is covered with a green cloth awning. Separating the first and second floors is a stone beltcourse. The upper floor includes two sets of paired, metal, tinted, fixed windows with fixed transoms. The windows have stone sills and arched brick headers with stylized brackets in the center. Above the window are three stone brackets with wreaths and dentils. Immediately above the brackets is the dentilated cornice. The upper wall features a stepped parapet with stone coping. The coping features four small arches. Photograph Number 19.

36. **205 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1918. Commercial Style. This two-story, brown brick, flat-roofed building has a single, wide, aluminum-and-glass storefront. Centrally located is a double, metal-framed, glazed slab, recessed entry with fixed, metal, display windows of various sizes along either side. On the east corner of the facade, there is a single, metal, slab door with glazing and a transom. The storefront is covered with a red cloth awning. Above the awning is a stone beltcourse with a modern wood sign above this. The second floor windows are patterned, wood, seven-pane, fixed windows with patterned, seven-pane, wood transoms. The windows are paired with a narrow stone surround and continuous, wide, stone sill. Above the windows is a header band of brick. The upper wall features a stepped tile parapet that is highly ornamented. Photograph Number 19 & 20.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 26

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

37. 209 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1907. Commercial Style. This three-story, red brick, flat-roofed building features two storefronts. The storefronts are similar with recessed, metal-framed, glazed slab doors and stepped fixed, metal, display windows. The storefronts are sheltered by a green cloth awning. Immediately above this is a stone beltcourse. The upper floor are similar with three bays separated by stone pilasters which extend through both stories. All upper floor windows are one-over-one, hung, wood. The outer two bays each contain three windows with blind openings in the narrow center bay. The windows on the second floor are slightly taller than those of the third floor. Both floors have continuous stone window sills and individual stone headers. Above the third floor windows is a band of corbeling topped with a stone stringcourse. The upper wall has a stone coping which slightly rises at the top of the brick pilasters separating the bays and at the corners. Photograph 19 & 20.

38. 215 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1918. No Distinctive Style. This two-story, brick, flat-roofed building has been obscured by a structural glass facade. The aluminum-and-glass storefront has cream-colored brick around the outside display windows and on the center column. There is a flat awning over the storefront and modern Hallmark signage above the storefront. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 20.

39. 217-219 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1924. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building has a nonoriginal metal facade which obscures the historic front. The east elevation has also been obscured with a metal facade extending from the nonhistoric adjacent building. The three storefronts are aluminum-and-glass, separated by metal-covered columns. Each storefront has a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door and transom. The storefronts are sheltered by a continuous, flat, metal awning. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 20.

40. 221 East Dewey Avenue. Ca. 1975. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building is set back significantly from the street, the only building on this side of the street to be so. The front area is paved for parking with several trees towards the west. The building features a combination of concrete and yellow metal panels. The exposed east elevation of the adjacent building is covered with the yellow metal panels. The building has a wide concrete coping and a narrow, wavy, metal cornice. The inset storefront is aluminum-and-glass with glazed slab door. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. Photograph Number 20.

41. 200-202 East Dewey Avenue. Brin Building/Katz Department Store. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This three-story, orange/brown brick, flat-roofed building has two aluminum-and-glass storefronts. The bulkhead and columns of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 27

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

the storefront have been covered with nonhistoric brick. The recessed storefronts have metal-framed, glazed slab entries with fixed, metal, display windows of various sizes. On the easternmost edge of the north elevation is a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door providing access to the upper floors. A cloth awning shelters the entire first floor of the north elevation. Immediately above the awning is the continuous stone sill of the second floor windows. Both the second and third floor windows have been boarded. The second floor windows have individual stone headers. The third floor windows have narrow, individual, stone sills and no visible headers. The upper floors are dividable into two bays, containing three windows per floor in each bay and separated by brick pilasters with stone caps and narrow capitals. Above the third floor windows is a metal cornice with double brackets. Above the cornice are two brick tables of different color brick than the main building. There is a stone coping interrupted in the center by a brick parapet which features a large stylized bracket in between the word "Brin" and topped with a dentilated cornice and an ornamented cap. Photograph Number 21 & 22.

42. **204-206 East Dewey Avenue.** Ca. 1915. Commercial Style. This two-story, gray brick, flat-roofed building has two separate identical fronts. Each front contains a storefront on the ground floor. The east storefront has large display windows to the east with a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door just off-center. A brick column separates this storefront from a recessed center entry. There is a small black awning over the storefront with metal siding in the transom area above the storefront. The west storefront has a metal-framed, glazed slab door on the extreme east side with shorter, fixed, metal, display windows and a tall brick bulkhead. There is a short black awning over the storefront with structural glass panels in the transom area above the storefront. A neon sign with a clock projects from between the storefronts. The upper floors are identical with two sets of paired windows on each side. The windows have been boarded and have stone sills. Between the floors is a brick table with a brick table above the windows as well. The upper wall is ornamented with brick dentils and corbeling beneath a metal cornice. The roof has a stone coping with a stepped brick parapet in the center of each section. In each parapet are the numbers "1915" in a light colored brick. Photograph Number 21 & 22.

43. **208-210 East Dewey Avenue.** Clayton Building. Ca. 1918. No Distinctive Style. This brick, flat-roofed, five-story building has been obscured with an iron grate facade over an ornate metal facade. The first facade was put on in about 1955 and the grate was put on in the late 1970s. The east elevation has also been obscured. There is a structural glass storefront with metal, fixed, display windows and a center, recessed, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a narrow transom and large sidelights. The storefront is covered with a flat concrete awning. On the west side of the facade is an aluminum-and-glass entry

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 28

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

which provides access to the upper floors. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 21 & 22.

44. **222 East Dewey Avenue.*** Creek County Courthouse. Individually Listed 1985. Ca. 1914-1915. Classical Revival. Layton and Smith, Architect. The Creek County Courthouse is a three-story, granite building designed by the noted Oklahoma architectural firm of Solomon A. Layton and Weymess Smith. The roof was clad with a new copper covering in the late 1990s. At about the same time, new one-over-one windows matching the historic windows were installed where necessary. Except for the above noted changes which do not impact the integrity of the building, the courthouse remains as it was when it was listed in 1985 as part of the thematic "County Courthouses of Oklahoma" nomination. Some alterations have been made to the courthouse grounds. South Elm Street adjacent to the courthouse has been closed to through traffic. A "courthouse plaza" has been established adjacent to the courthouse in this space and a sizable parking lot next to this. The plaza includes a new wood gazebo which mimics an historic gazebo on the courthouse grounds and a new fountain has been constructed just to the east of the courthouse. All of this work occurred in the late 1990s. The low stone retaining wall erected by the Works Progress Administration around the courthouse remains intact. Photograph Number 23 & 28.

45. **15 East Lee Avenue.** Ca. 1913. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, brick building has a stucco facade, painted white. The west elevation remains brick, although it too has been painted white. There is a narrow, off-center, recessed entry with a single, wood, glazed panel door. To the west of this is a bank of fixed, metal, display windows. To the east of the door is a garage opening with a modern overhead door. On the west elevation, there is a set of metal display windows which are not the same height as the front windows. Openings north of this on the west elevation have been filled in. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 23.

46. **17 East Lee Avenue.** Ca. 1927. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building has been faced with white stucco similar to that of the adjacent building, 15 East Lee Avenue. The building has a single, aluminum-and-glass facade with stucco-covered bulkhead. The center recessed entry has a single, wood, glazed paneled door with a transom above. An air conditioning unit has been placed in the door transom. The transom area above the storefront has been covered with plywood, painted white. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 23.

47. **19 East Lee Avenue.** Ca. 1927. Commercial Style. This red brick, one-story, flat-roofed building has a single storefront. The storefront has a center entry with a recessed, wood, glazed paneled door. To the east of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 29

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

door are two wood, fixed, display windows with a brick bulkhead. To the west of the entry is a garage opening with a wood overhead door. The ten-light wood transom above the storefront remains visible, although the two center window panes have been replaced with wood. The upper wall is unadorned except for two bands of brick at the extreme top and a centrally located metal rod from which a sign used to hang. Photograph Number 23.

48. 25 East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1920. Commercial Style. This red brick building has been covered with stucco, painted different colors on the two floors. Originally this building was three stories in height. The third story was removed prior to 1961. The first floor of the facade has a center entry with a wood glazed paneled door topped with a transom. Symmetrically located on the facade are two sets of fixed, wood, display windows. The east elevation has several windows and a back, wood, paneled, single door. The second floor is separated from the first by a dark colored band set at the second floor window sill-height. The paired second floor windows have all been boarded. Above the windows at some height is another dark color band. At the roofline is a shaped parapet. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 23.

49. 101 East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1924. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, painted, stucco building has a flat roof. The building originally faced onto South Water Street but the orientation was changed to East Lee Avenue after 1961. On the west elevation is a single glass block window. The south elevation, currently the front, has two long expanses of glass block windows sheltered by a green cloth awning towards the west side. The entry is centrally located between the windows and consists of a metal paneled door. To the east, there is a single glass block window with a single metal slab door on the far east side of the current facade. The building has dropped ornaments on the corners of the building. The west elevation also has a center ornament and a center square parapet. Photograph Number 24 & 25.

50. 105 East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1965. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, concrete building has a flat roof. There are no openings on the east elevation. The only openings on the south elevation is the off-center entry. The entry consists of double, metal-framed, glazed slab doors with sidelights and a transom. The entry is sheltered by a blue cloth awning. The building has a metal coping. West of the entry are metal letters stating the name of the building, "American Legion." The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. Photograph Number 24 & 25.

51. 100 East Lee Avenue. Wills Building. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This three-story, flat-roofed, tan brick building has red brick trim. The lower story, from the sill of the second floor windows down, has been covered with a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 30

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

modern brick with the windows and storefronts entirely covered. This was done in about 1980 when the building was rehabilitated for use as the Sapulpa Historical Museum, a function it continues today. The new brick does not match the historic brick in color or texture. The brick is ornamented with a darker red brick along the corners, producing a quoined effect, and top and bottom of the new front. Additionally, there are six large squares outlined in the dark red brick. Four of the squares have short fixed windows and the other two squares are fully bricked. The first floor has three entrances, a metal-framed, glazed slab on the east corner, a metal paneled just off-center and a double metal-framed, glazed slab on the west corner. All entrances are sheltered by a green cloth awning. The upper two floors retain their historic integrity. The windows are wood, one-over-one, hung with red brick surrounds. The windows have continuous stone sills which wrap around the two street elevations. The upper floors of the facade are split into five bays of two different sizes. The three bays towards the east each have three single windows. The two west bays contain five single windows. The bays are separated by brick pilasters which extend from the top of the new brick front to the roof. The west elevation, the other side facing onto a street, is composed of one bay containing five windows identically treated as the facade. There is a metal fire escape which extends from a modern, metal, slab door to a nonoriginal door on the second floor with the stairs pulled up so they do not reach ground level unless necessary. The upper wall of the two street elevations is ornamented with a red brick design, topped by a stone cornice and stone coping. In the center of the large inside bay is a stone name plate with a stone scrolled pediment above this. Photograph Number 26 & 27.

52. 114A East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1910. No Distinctive Style. Historically, these lots were a lumber yard. The red brick, gabled facade remains intact but the lumber area has been altered to multiple, attached, self-storage units. Behind the brick facade, a modern, sided, gabled-roofed building has been constructed to serve as an office. The storage units are concrete block, painted a light pink. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 26 & 27.

53. 114B East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1924. Commercial Style. This two-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has a single storefront. The slightly off-center door is glazed paneled. The flanking windows have a brick bulkhead and the windows were covered with wood after 1985. The transom area above the storefront remains visible with a ghost painted sign above this. There is a metal-framed, glazed slab door on the east corner of the first floor. This door was changed post-1985. The upper floor is unadorned except for two sets of paired, metal, one-over-one, hung windows with brick headers. The roofline is stepped towards the outside edge and has a stone coping. Photograph Number 26 & 27.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 31

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

54. 122 East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1935. Commercial Style. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building does not appear on the 1929 Sanborn Fire Insurance map and is not seemingly listed in the Hoffhine's Directory but the exposed upper wall is indicative of a building built prior to 1950. The upper wall has a lighter colored, brick coping and decorative band which extends below the modern shingle awning that is shared with the adjacent building. There is a metal-framed, glazed slab door with a sidelight and transom on the east edge of the facade. Next to this is a metal overhead door with a single, metal, fixed, display window on the west edge of the facade. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 26 & 27.

55. 124 East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has a modern storefront. The slightly off-center entrance consists of a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with sidelights and a narrow transom. To the east of the door are two short fixed windows with wood window boxes. The west side has a single, short, fixed window. The lower portion of the storefront is covered with wood panels. There is a metal slab door on the west corner of the facade which allows access to the second floor. Above the storefront, a modern shingle awning has been placed which extends across the facade of this building and the adjacent building. The upper floor retains a good degree of integrity with three windows. All of the upper floor windows on the east and north elevation have been boarded. The flanking windows have wide stone lintels and narrow stone sills. The center window has a corbeled arched header and narrow stone sill. Originally, the center window probably contained paired windows. The upper wall is ornamented with brick corbeling and a stone coping. Photograph Number 26 & 27.

56. 221 East Lee Avenue. Ca. 1997. No Distinctive Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, pink, cinder block building was recently built to serve as the jail for the Creek County Sheriff's Department. The building has a smooth concrete first floor which is partially below grade. The upper floor is rough concrete block with a painted band separating the two floors. The coping is also painted a contrasting color. There are no openings on the south or east elevations. The jail was built at a cost of \$85,000 with future plans allowing for a third floor to be easily added. Photograph Number 28.

57. 317 East Lee Avenue. Masonic Lodge/Collins Building. Ca. 1925. Classical Revival. This three-story, hipped-roof, blond brick building was constructed as the Masonic Lodge. In the early 1940s, one of the area glass manufacturing companies purchased the building and began calling it the "Collins Building." In the early 1990s, the building was turned over to the county for use for county offices. The county spent \$400,000 rehabilitating office space and an additional \$130,000 on the Masonic Ballroom on the third floor. The facade features a tall stone foundation and full-height entry porch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 32

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

with large, stone, Doric columns and a plain pediment. Flanking the porch are two bays containing four windows on each floor separated by stone Doric pilasters. All of the windows have been replaced and are now metal fixed windows with illusion muntins. The upper wall of the facade features a stone and brick baluster which shields the clay tile, hipped roof. A brick addition has been added to the rear of the building but it does not impact the primary elevations and is easily discernible. On the northeast corner of the building is the cornerstone laid by the Masons on 20 April 1925. Photograph Number 30 & 49.

58. **100 North Main Street.** Ca. 1907. Commercial Style. This two-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has an aluminum-and-glass storefront. The just off-center entry consists of a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door. There are three metal, fixed, display windows to the south of the door and four to the north. On the extreme north corner of the facade is a metal slab door. On the south elevation there are two fixed, metal, display windows. The display windows have a narrow wood bulkhead. The transom area above the storefront is sheltered with blue cloth awnings with multi-colored cloth balloon awnings over the two entries. The lower floor of the south elevation has been painted with the shorter windows on this side of the building being covered. The upper floor retains a high degree of integrity with the east elevation being divided into three bays and the south seven bays. The bays are divided by brick pilasters. Each bay contains two one-over-one, wood, hung windows with a brick header featuring a prominent stone keystone. The windows have a continuous stone sill which extends the width of each bay. Below the sills on the facade is some brick corbeling with a brick table below this. Above the windows in each bay is a double band of dentils. Above this, the brick cornice also features a denticulated ornamentation. The coping is stone with rises to cap each corner. Photograph Number 31.

59. **24 North Main Street.** Ca. 1918. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, red brick building has an above-grade, center, inset entry with double, wood, glazed paneled doors. The doors are topped with a transom which has been covered. The entry is flanked by metal, fixed, display windows. The transoms above the windows have been covered identical to the door transom. Above the windows is a stone stringcourse which extends across the brick pilasters separating the entry and windows. Above the entry, there is a brick arch with a stone outline. Inside the arch is a brick diamond detail with stone corners. Centered above the windows are two brick ornaments with stone corners. The roof has a stepped parapet with a stone coping. Photograph Number 32.

60. **2 North Main Street.** Ca. 1904. Commercial Style. This two-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has a canted entrance. A faux stone front has been put on around the entry and under the windows. The entry is inset and now

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 33

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

consists of a metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom. The wood, fixed, display windows on the facade have a metal awning, faux stone bulkhead and wood siding in the transom area above. The window adjacent to the door on the south elevation is a wood, five-pane, casement window with wood siding in the transom area. Next to this window is another larger, fixed, wood, display window with wood siding in the transom area. There is a secondary entrance located on the south elevation which is sheltered by a green awning. The second floor windows have been infilled with painted cinder block except for a small, sixteen-pane, fixed window in each opening. The windows have a continuous stone sill and a brick header. The upper wall features an expanse of brick detailing. Photograph Number 11.

61. **27 North Main Street.** Ca. 1925. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building is made of rock-faced concrete block which has been painted red. The building has a center entry consisting of a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door. Flanking the door are two fixed, metal, display windows with a concrete bulkhead. The storefront is sheltered by a blue cloth awning. There is a wide, plain, concrete band above the awning. The upper wall is unornamented save for the detail of the block. There is another storefront on the north elevation that includes a fixed, metal, display window. The entry is boarded and both are sheltered with a blue cloth awning. Photograph Number 33 & 34.

62. **25 North Main Street.** Ca. 1918. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, red brick building has a single storefront. The off-center entry consists of an inset, wood, glazed paneled door. The door is flanked by two metal, fixed, display windows with a brick bulkhead. On the north corner of the facade is a painted glazed paneled door. The transom area above the storefront is covered with a blue cloth awning. The second floor features three sets of paired, wood, one-over-one, hung windows with a triple brick header with painted stone corners and keystones. The wide stone sills have also been painted. Above the windows is a row of corbeling with three ornamental brick panels above this. The roofline features a center and corner arches with a stone coping. Photograph Number 33 & 34.

63. **23 North Main Street.** Ca. 1923. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building has been completely obscured by a wood shingle awning and aluminum-and-glass storefront. The storefront includes a center, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a narrow transom. Flanking the door on each side are two fixed, metal, display windows. The upper wall is completely covered by the wood shingle awning. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 33 & 34.

64. **19 North Main Street.** Ca. 1918. No Distinctive Style. This two-story,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 34

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

brick, flat-roofed building has been completely obscured by a structural glass panel facade and an aluminum-and-glass storefront. The off-center, slightly above-grade entry consists of double, metal-framed, glazed slab doors with an accessible ramp. The doors are flanked by multiple, metal, fixed, display windows. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 33 & 34.

65. **15 North Main Street.** Creek Building. Ca. 1911. Commercial Style. This two-story, red/brown brick, flat-roofed building has a painted stucco storefront. The just off-center entry consists of double, wood, glazed paneled doors with a transom. The entry is flanked on each side by two metal, fixed, display windows with a stucco-covered bulkhead. On the south corner of the facade is a wood glazed paneled door with a transom. The upper floor retains its original brick with yellow brick quoins and detailing. The three paired windows have been boarded but the stone sills and headers and yellow brick sides remain visible. Above the windows is a band of yellow brick with a metal cornice above this. The top of the wall features a stone coping with a brick parapet. In the parapet, in yellow brick is the date of construction, 1911, and name of the building, Creek, in between two stone vertical ornaments. Photograph Number 33 & 34.

66. **13 North Main Street.** Ca. 1925. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, blond brick building has two aluminum-and-glass storefronts. The north storefront has a center, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a single, large, fixed, metal-framed, display window to the north. The south storefront is identical except the display window is to the south and is smaller. The storefronts are covered with a single metal awning. The transom area above the storefronts has been covered with metal siding. The upper wall is ornamented with two matching details of brickwork with stone corners. The buildings to the south were demolished after 1981, at which time the concrete retaining column was presumably built on the facade. Photograph Number 33 & 34.

67. **1 South Main Street.** Soliss Building. Ca. 1906. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, red brick building has a slightly angled aluminum-and-glass storefront on the north side and a large, fixed, metal, display window on the south. Originally, the building featured a canted entrance on the north side. The storefront includes a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door almost on the northern corner of the storefront. The entry is flanked by a fixed, metal, display window on the north and two larger, fixed, metal, display windows on the south. There is an additional fixed, metal, display window on the west corner of the north elevation. On the southern corner of the facade, there is a wood glazed paneled door with flanking, narrow, fixed, wood, display windows featuring a wood bulkhead which allowed access to the second floor. The entire first floor is sheltered with a short, striped, cloth awning. Above

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 35

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

the awning, the transom area is filled with multiple wood panes of dark glass. Above this is an iron band which separates the first and second floors. The iron column supporting the northwest corner of the second floor above the historic canted entrance remains intact. The second floor features six windows. The outer two are single and the inner two are paired. The narrow, wood, one-over-one, hung windows have stone sills, rough stone headers and striped cloth awnings matching the awning above the first floor. Above the windows are several rows of brick corbeling with recessed brick tables above this. At the top of the wall is a metal coping which needs work. The north elevation of the building, facing onto Dewey Avenue, has a similar second floor, although the metal coping does not extend much beyond the west corner. The first floor of the north elevation has been painted white. There is an above-grade entrance on the east edge of the north elevation which has a striped cloth awning identical to those found on the facade. Photograph Number 35.

68. **5 South Main Street.** Ca. 1918. Classical Revival. This one-story, flat-roofed building has a striking, white, terra cotta facade. The storefront has a center, wood, glazed paneled door with a transom. Flanking the door are two metal, display, fixed windows. The storefront is covered with a metal awning suspended from the upper wall. The transom area above the storefront has been covered. The sides of the facade are clad with white terra cotta panels from the ground up to form columns. The columns are topped by an ornamental terra cotta shield matching the center design. The center of the upper wall has a large center panel ornamented with terra cotta panels in a diamond pattern. Dropped slightly from the side columns, the center roofline is curved with an ornamental terra cotta shield in the center of the facade. Photograph Number 35.

69. **7-9 South Main Street.** Ca. 1906/ca. 1945. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, blond brick building has two aluminum-and-glass storefronts. The storefronts are matching with an off-center, metal-framed, glazed slab door. On one side of the door is a single, metal, fixed, display window with two larger, fixed, metal, display windows to the other side. Both storefronts are sheltered by green cloth awnings and have blond brick bulkheads. In the center of the facade is an inset entry covered with a striped cloth awning. This entry provides access to the upper floor. Above the storefronts is a multiple pane wood transom with opaque glass. The upper floor was redone probably in the 1940s with a new brick front and four windows. The windows are metal, four-pane casement flanking a large, center, fixed, metal window. The windows have green cloth awnings and a continuous stone sill. Above the windows and down the outside of the two outer windows is a brown brick band which matches the brown band along the roofline. Photograph Number 35.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 36

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

70. 20-32 North Water Street. Ca. 1918. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, red brick building has seven aluminum-and-glass storefronts. Each nonhistoric storefront consists of a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom and two fixed, metal, display windows with a nonoriginal brick bulkhead. The storefronts are sheltered by a single metal awning suspended by metal rods from the upper wall. Above the awning, the wall is clad with white structural glass panels. The north and south elevation are red brick. On the north elevation, a door opening has been infilled with red brick and a boarded window. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 36 & 37.

71. 14 North Water Street. Ca. 1925. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building has been clad with stucco which has been painted white with pink trim. On the south side of the facade is a row of metal, fixed, display windows. North of this is a metal-framed glazed slab door with a side light, covered with a red balloon awning. Above this is a sign reading "Sapulpa Electric." North of this is an inset entry. On the north side of the facade is a row of three, fixed, metal, display windows set within a partially boarded opening. The north elevation has also been covered with painted stucco and has fixed windows. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 36 & 37.

72. 33 North Water Street. Ca. 1935. Commercial Style. This one-story, painted brick building was originally addressed as 102 East Hobson Avenue. The building historically had a flat roof but a gabled roof was added after 1985. The former garage features a canted storefront with an angled porte cochere. In the storefront there is a center, wood, paneled door with wood, fixed, display windows flanking. On the outside are wood, one-over-one, hung windows. The storefront has a brick bulkhead. To the north of the storefront is a modern overhead door. The west elevation features two paired fixed windows flanking another modern overhead door. All of these openings appear to be original. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 38 & 39.

73. 11-17 North Water Street. Waggoner Building. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed building features a stone lower floor with a brick second story. The first floor has three storefronts and a large, stone, arched, second floor entrance. The storefronts are aluminum-and-glass with single, metal-framed, glazed slab doors and multiple, metal, fixed, display windows. Only the center storefront has a cloth awning and signage. The dominant feature of the first floor is the large, stone, arched, second floor entry with a stone entablature. The entry has been infilled with a nonhistoric, metal-framed, glazed slab door with large sidelights and an opaque transom. The transom area above the storefronts has been covered with metal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 37

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

siding. The second floor is easily distinguished from the first due to the different building material. The second floor, divided into five bays, has six windows, all of which have been covered. The flanking bays contain a single window and the center bay has two windows. The windows have a continuous stone sill and stone accents along the sides and top. Separating the bays are stone quoins which extend to what was probably a metal cornice that has been removed. Above this is some brick corbeling. The roofline features an unusual crenelated parapet with humped elements on the outside and exposed north elevation. Under the humps are stone circles which accent the distinctive roofline. In the center of the parapet is a large stone name plate which reads "1910/Waggoner." The building has a stone coping. Photograph Number 38 & 39.

74. **9 North Water Street.** Turner Building. Ca. 1910. Commercial Style. This four-story, flat-roofed, brick building has a modern aluminum-and-glass storefront. The storefront consists of an inset, metal-framed, glazed slab door with four metal, fixed, display windows to the north and three metal, fixed, display windows to the south. The transom area above the storefront has been covered with wood siding. There is a projecting sign above the transom area. The upper three floors are divided into three bays which feature continuous limestone quoins around each bay. The bays are capped on the fourth floor with a limestone arch. The windows of the second, third and fourth floor have been boarded and have stone sills and headers. Above each bay are two limestone portholes which act as attic vents. The cornice appears to have been removed. There is a row of dentils below the cornice area and the roofline is capped with a parapeted stone coping. In the center of the parapet is a stone name plate. The side elevations are red brick. Photograph Number 38 & 39.

75. **10-12 South Water Street.** Ca. 1923. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed building has been clad with stucco. The building features two storefronts. The north storefront features a center, wood, paneled door with a transom. The door is flanked by wood panels with narrow, wood, fixed windows to the outside. The windows have a wood bulkhead on a brick foundation. The south storefront has a metal-framed, glazed slab door with sidelights. This door is flanked by two, short, fixed, display windows with reflective glass and brick bulkheads. The storefronts are sheltered by a single, blue, cloth awning. Above this the building is unornamented except for a wide band at the roofline. This building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 40 & 41.

76. **14-20 South Water Street.** Ca. 1923. Commercial Style. This one-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has four storefronts. The two storefronts on the north side of the facade are similar with metal-framed, glazed slab doors with transoms and four wood, fixed, display windows to the side. In the center of these two storefronts is a metal-framed, glazed slab door which allows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 38

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

access to the interior of the building. The storefront to the south of these consists of an inset, metal-framed, glazed slab door with two fixed, wood, display windows to the side. These windows have a brick bulkhead. The far southern storefront features a metal-framed, glazed slab door with four narrow, fixed, wood, display windows to the side. All of the storefronts and the entry have separate cloth awnings. The storefronts and entry are separated by brick columns with a stone base and cap. The upper wall features a decorative stone design which extends the length of the facade. Above this is a band of dentils in a blond brick. The building has a stone coping. Photograph Number 40 & 41.

77. 23 South Water Street. Ca. 1927. No Distinctive Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, brick building has a new brick covering on the ground floor and wood siding on the second floor. Centrally located is a wood paneled door. The door is flanked by two fixed, metal, display windows with brick sills. Above the storefront is a wood shingle awning. Above this is vertical wood siding which obscures any detail of the upper floor. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 42.

78. 105 South Water Street. Ca. 1907. Commercial Style. This one-story, brick building has a new, gabled, metal roof. The storefront consists of a centrally located, metal-framed, glazed slab door with transom and sidelights. Above the door is a double brick header. To the sides are paired, one-over-one, hung, metal windows. The sides of the building are ornamented with a yellow quoins. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 26.

79. 20 North Park Street. Ca. 2001. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, painted, concrete building does not appear in the 2001 Polk Directory for Sapulpa. The building has a centrally located, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a sidelight. To the north of the door is a single, metal, fixed, display window. The window has a concrete bulkhead. The storefront has a cloth awning similar to those on the adjacent building. This building has an unusual setback with a decorative brick-and-concrete walk. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. Photograph Number 43.

80. 18 North Park Street. Ca. 1940. Moderne. This one-story, flat-roofed building has a brick facade with an aluminum-and-glass storefront. The storefront has a metal-framed, glazed slab door with two large, fixed, metal, display windows to the north and four smaller, fixed, metal, display windows to the south. The storefront is sheltered by a striped cloth awning. On the north corner of the facade is a metal slab door set within a squared, triple, brick surround. The upper wall is ornamented with a series of narrow brick bands. In the center is a large brick table which has been clad with a lighter color brick. Above this, the roofline has a curved parapet with a narrow metal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 39

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====
coping. On the north elevation, two new aluminum-and-glass storefronts surrounded by brick have been added. The storefronts are identical with a darker red brick and metal-framed, glazed slab doors flanked by metal, fixed, display windows. The area between the storefronts has been clad with metal. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 43.

81. 19 North Park Street. Ca. 1960. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, cinder block building is L-shaped. The building has an aluminum-and-glass storefront that faces onto North Park Street. The storefront includes a centrally located, metal-framed, glazed slab door flanked by single, large, fixed, metal, display windows. On the north side there is a wing which includes a large garage opening with an overhead door. There is another aluminum-and-glass storefront on the north elevation of the main section. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. Photograph Number 9, 44 & 45.

82. 15 North Park Street. Ca. 1960. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, painted, cinder block building has an asphalt-covered, hipped roof. The facade features four metal, fixed, display windows sheltered by a striped cloth awning. The entrance is located on the south elevation and consists of a slightly-above grade, double, metal-framed, glazed slab door. The door also has a striped cloth awning. To the east of the door are two three-paned, fixed, metal windows with painted sills. On the far east corner of the south elevation is a painted, wood, glazed paneled door and a short, two-pane, fixed window. Behind this building is a metal storage building described below. This building is noncontributing due to insufficient age. Photograph Number 44 & 45.

83. Rear to 15 North Park Street. Ca. 1998. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, metal, storage building has a slightly gabled roof. The door is metal slab and there are no windows on the south elevation. The building is comparable in size to the primary building. The building is noncontributing due to insufficient age.

84. 10 South Park Street. Ca. 1940. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, painted brick building has a single storefront. The off-center entry is a metal-framed, glazed slab door. To the north of the door are two wood, fixed, display windows with a brick bulkhead. Above the storefront is a multi-pane, wood, transom with an air conditioning unit in the far south panes. The upper wall is unornamented except for a wooden sign. The south elevation is red brick with no openings. Photograph Number 46.

85. 16 South Park Street. Ca. 1906. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, painted brick building has three fixed, metal, glass block windows

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 40

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

and two fixed, metal, opaque windows. The off-center entry is a metal-framed, glazed slab with a glass block transom. Above this, the upper wall has been entirely covered with a wood shingle awning. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 46.

86. 18 South Park Street. Ca. 1910. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, stucco building has an aluminum-and-glass storefront. The entry is located on the north corner and consists of a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door. Next to this are two large, fixed, metal, display windows with a stucco bulkhead. The upper wall has been obscured by the stucco and is only ornamented with a projected sign. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 46.

87. 20 South Park Street. Ca. 1925. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, red brick building has a single aluminum-and-glass storefront. The entry is located on the south side of the facade and consists of a metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom. To the north of this are three large, metal, fixed, display windows with a brick bulkhead. On the north corner of the facade is a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom. This door is separated from the storefront with a brick column. The transom area above the storefront is clad with metal, as is the transom area above the separate second floor entry. The brick above the transom appears to have been painted. The second floor includes three sets of paired windows which have been covered with siding. The windows have a continuous stone sill and no headers. Above the windows is some red brick corbeling with a narrow band of yellow above this. The roofline is stepped at the corners and has a stone coping. Photograph Number 46.

88. 22-26 South Park Street. Ca. 1909/1914. Commercial Style. The south side of this two-story, red brick, flat-roofed building was constructed in 1909. The north two bays were added by 1915. The south storefront has been altered to a recessed aluminum-and-glass. The second floor is now supported by nonoriginal brick supports. The north bays contain a flush aluminum-and-glass storefront consisting of a center, inset, metal-framed, glazed slab entry flanked by two fixed, metal, display windows. In the transom area above the storefront is a metal sign. The windows on the second floor have been altered to large, fixed, metal with reflective glass. The windows have an arched, triple, brick header with stone corners and keystones. The windows are separated by brick pilasters with stone bases and caps. Above the windows in each bay are dentils with decorative brickwork tables above this. The building has a stone coping. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 25 & 46.

89. 7 South Park Street. Ca. 1913. No Distinctive Style. This two-story,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 41

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

red brick, flat-roofed building has an aluminum-and-glass storefront. The storefront includes an off-center, metal-framed, glazed slab entry with one narrow, fixed, metal, display window to the north and three larger, fixed, metal, display windows to the south. The storefront area has been faced with newer brick. Above the storefront is a wood shingle awning which covers all but the extreme upper wall. Still visible is a band of gold brick corbeling. The building is noncontributing due to alterations. Photograph Number 47 & 48.

90. **11 South Park Street.** Ca. 1913. Commercial Style. This two-story, red brick, flat-roofed building has an aluminum-and-glass storefront on the south side and a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door on the north. The storefront includes a corner, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom and awning. Next to the door are two metal, fixed, display windows. The first floor has been clad with a painted stucco. The second floor includes three metal, one-over-one, hung windows with a triple brick header. Above this is some simple brick corbeling near the roofline. Photograph Number 47 & 48.

91. **15 South Park Street.** Ca. 1922. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, painted, rock-faced concrete block building has an inset storefront on the north side. This includes a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a large double-pane transom. To the north of this is a row of narrow, fixed, metal, display windows with large transoms. The south side of the facade has three flush, fixed, metal, display windows with narrow transoms. Immediately above the storefront is a smooth band of concrete with simple signage. The upper wall is unornamented save for a stepped parapet and the inherent decoration of the rock-faced concrete block. Photograph Number 47 & 48.

92. **17A&B South Park Street.** Ca. 1922. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, yellow brick building has divided storefronts. The north storefront is narrow and includes an off-center, metal-framed, glazed slab entry with a transom. To the north of the door is a large, metal, fixed, display window with a smaller, fixed, metal, display window to the south. The south storefront includes a slightly off-center, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom. Flanking the door are two fixed, metal, display windows with structural glass bulkheads. This storefront is sheltered by a metal awning. The transom areas above the storefronts is covered with structural glass panels. The upper wall is unadorned except for projecting sign over the south storefront and a metal coping and two metal caps on the south pilasters which extend the height of the facade. Photograph Number 47 & 48.

93. **19 South Park Street.** Ca. 1918. Commercial Style. This one-story, flat-roofed, red brick building has two aluminum-and-glass storefronts. Each storefront includes a metal-framed, glazed slab door. To the outside of each door is a single, metal, fixed, display window. The storefronts are sheltered

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 42

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

by a single, red, cloth awning. The upper wall features a long brick table.
Photograph Number 47 & 48.

94. 21 South Park Street. Ca. 1918. No Distinctive Style. This one-story, narrow, flat-roofed building has been completely bricked with only a single, metal, fixed window with a wood shingle awning remaining. The new brick is similar to that on the lower floor of the adjacent building, 23-25 South Park Street. The building is noncontributing due to modifications. Photograph Number 47 & 48.

95. 23-25 South Park Street. Ca. 1909. Commercial Style. This two-story, flat-roofed, dark red brick building has a modern aluminum-and-glass storefront on the south side. The storefront includes a centrally located, metal-framed, glazed slab door with a transom. Flanking the door are two fixed, metal, display windows. The transom area above the storefront has been covered with a black cloth awning in the lower part of the transom. The south side of the facade has been bricked with a white colored brick, leaving only three metal, fixed, display windows. The brick matches that of the adjacent building, 21 South Park Street. Immediately above the first floor windows, a vertical, metal covering has been placed that extends to the continuous stone sill of the second floor windows. The windows on the second floor have been boarded. The windows have a flat brick surround. The windows are separated by brick pilasters. Above the windows is some decorative brickwork with brick corbeling above this. The upper wall has stepped stone bands which accent the stepped parapet with a stone coping. The parapet has raised corners with a stone cap. The windows on the south elevation have been boarded, as have the second floor windows on the north elevation. The red brick of the lower floor with arched windows with stone corners and keystones remains uncovered. In the far east corner of the south elevation is a new, small, aluminum-and-glass storefront including a single, metal-framed, glazed slab door and a single, fixed, metal, display window. The upper portion of the storefront has been covered.
Photograph Number 47 & 48.

96. 21 South Elm Street. United States Post Office. DOE 1981. Ca. 1931. Classical Revival. This two-story, red brick building has a green, asphalt, hipped roof and stone foundation. The symmetrical facade features an above-grade, long, stone portico with Ionic columns. The centrally located doors are paired, metal-framed, glazed slab. Flanking the stone portico are red brick bays ornamented with a single window with a limestone surround. The building has a stone fascia that encircles it with a stone cornice above this. In the center of the facade, the brick frieze is ornamented with a stone name plate reading "United States Post Office." A brick parapet rises above the cornice, decorated with seven stone balustrades on the facade and three stone tables on the north and south elevation. There is a below-grade entrance on the south

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 43

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

elevation and a loading dock on the east side. The building was determined eligible for the National Register by the Secretary of the Interior in 1981. Photograph Number 29 & 49.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 44

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

Architect/Builder, continued

Rauschenbeck, O.A.
H.O. Valeur & Co
Whetmore, James A.
Kodane, C.E. & Lytle, L.O., builders

SUMMARY

The Sapulpa Downtown Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with commerce in Sapulpa. As the core of the central business district, the district has been the center of commercial development from the town's founding. Because there are no extant buildings constructed prior to 1904, the district's period of significance begins in 1904 and extends to 1952, the current National Register fifty-year mark. The district is also eligible under Criterion C for its architectural significance. The district represents the enclave of historic commercial architecture in the town. The buildings vary in detail but generally share a common architectural style, building material and decorative features.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Located in the Creek Nation of Indian Territory, the town of Sapulpa originated as a terminus for the Atlantic & Pacific Railway (later the St. Louis and San Francisco, commonly known as the Frisco) in 1886. Previous to this, the site had been the location of a trading post ran by a Native American family. The terminus was called "Sapulpa" by the railroad employees, many of whom boarded with a local Native American family of that name. In 1889, an official post office was designated for the emerging community. Although construction of business establishments continued following the arrival of the railroad, tribal law governing the area prohibited ownership of the land by non-Native Americans. The 1898 passage of the Curtis Act changed this, abolishing tribal ownership and allowing for the incorporation of the town under federal law. Although the official plat of Sapulpa was not approved by the Department of the Interior until 1902, the town was incorporated in 1898.¹

At the time of the first federal government townsite survey in 1900, the population of Sapulpa stood at 891. Shortly after this survey, a momentous event occurred in Indian Territory. In 1901, the first important commercial

¹The Oklahoma Center of Urban and Regional Studies. "Master Plan Study Sapulpa, Oklahoma," (Oklahoma Department of Commerce and Industry, December 1964), 29-30 .

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 45

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

oil well in the Twin Territories blew in. Located in Red Fork, this landmark well was not very far from Sapulpa. Two years later, the Secretary of the Interior allowed the leasing of restricted Indian Territory lands under Department of Interior supervision. The oil rush was on as oil men from Pennsylvania and other states flocked to Indian Territory.²

In 1905, an oil field opened in the immediate Sapulpa vicinity. In November of that year, the first well in the Glenn Pool field blew in. Within months of the discovery, the Glenn Pool field was "famous throughout the industry as the richest small field in the world." This new strike was "...immediately engulfed by oil field workers, shop keepers, and people from all walks of life who were attracted to the excitement and opportunities of quick fortunes made from oil." Fortunately for Sapulpa, the nearest railroad servicing the Glenn Pool field was the Frisco which had a line running south of Sapulpa to the small town of Kiefer. Kiefer sat on the southwest edge of the Glenn Pool field. As the Glenn Pool oil field boomed in the first three decades of the twentieth century, so did Sapulpa. The oil field began to play out in the late 1920s.³

Although oil played a significant role in the economic development of Sapulpa, it was not the only major industry in town. In addition to being the impetuous for town development, the Frisco railway also located a division point at Sapulpa with a roundhouse, dispatcher's office, repair shops and yards on-site. By 1905, the Frisco agreed to split the cost with the city for construction of a Y.M.C.A. building to provide housing for their employees. Within a year, the railway company was employing over seven hundred men in Sapulpa. The railroad continued to be a major economic force in Sapulpa until 1927 when the Frisco moved the division point to Tulsa. Within three years, the Harvey House restaurant closed. Four years later the Railroad Y.M.C.A. was demolished and in 1963, the depot itself was torn down.⁴

²The WPA Guide to 1930s Oklahoma (Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas, 1986), 206-208. See also Angie Debo, Tulsa, From Creek Town to Oil Capital, (Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press, 1943), 86-88.

³Debo, Tulsa, 86-88. See also Oklahoma Center of Urban and Regional Studies, "Master Plan," 30-31.

⁴The Sapulpa Historical Society, Inc., Sapulpa, OK 74066 Vol. I (Sapulpa, Oklahoma: Sapulpa Historical Society, Inc., 1994), 56-58.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 46

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

The manufacture of glass has also been an important industry in Sapulpa. By 1913, two large glass plants were in operation with an additional two nearly complete. The Liberty Glass Company, founded in 1912 as the Premium Glass Plant, continued in operation through the period of significance, as did the Bartlett-Collins Glass Company, founded in 1914. Other glass plants in Sapulpa included the Sunflower Window Glass (1913-1924) and Schram. The world famous Frankhoma pottery located in Sapulpa in the late 1930s and continues to be a significant industry in the town.⁵

Other industries also were important to the economic viability of Sapulpa. In 1913, the city claimed "...a mattress factory, two candy factories, cigar factory, two large brick plants, three cotton gins, the largest (cotton) compress in the state, a bottling factory, machine shops, ..., ice plant, and other smaller concerns." Sapulpa was also reliant on adjoining communities for its economic well-being. Beginning in 1908, an interurban railway connected Sapulpa to nearby communities, including the soon-to-be metropolis of Tulsa. Following the common demise of the trolley system in the late 1920s, bus and taxi service took over the commuter routes. Freight, however, was still hauled between Tulsa and Sapulpa by the Tulsa-Sapulpa Union railway into the 1940s. Additionally, like many other Oklahoma towns, the surrounding agricultural community frequented Sapulpa for the necessities and luxuries of the day.⁶

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

By May 1901, Sapulpa's downtown covered roughly a six block area. The majority of commercial area was centered around Main Street and Hobson Avenue, with a few businesses located south of Dewey Avenue. With a few exceptions, the buildings were one-story, frame. At the time, Hobson Avenue did not extend west of Main Street, with a continuous row of buildings along Main Street. The following year the townsite would be formally surveyed, requiring the previous buildings to be moved. Within two years, the block on Main closest to the railroad tracks remained occupied by one-story, frame buildings but the block south of there had begun to be filled with substantial one- and two-story,

⁵Sapulpa: The Oil City of the Southwest, (Sapulpa, Oklahoma: Harmony-Woodruff, modern reprint of 1913 promotional booklet), n.p. See also The Sapulpa Daily Herald, A Pictorial History of Sapulpa on the Town's 100th Anniversary, (Marceline, Missouri: D-Books Publishing, Inc., 1997) 103-105 and Sapulpa Historic Society, Sapulpa, OK, 77.

⁶Ibid., n.p. See also The Sapulpa Daily Herald, A Pictorial History, 42 and 47.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 47

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

brick buildings. Commercial construction also became more visible east of Main on Water Street and south of Dewey Avenue.⁷

As mentioned above, in late 1905, the Glenn Pool oil field opened its first well. Located just seven miles southeast of Sapulpa, the oil field accelerated development of Sapulpa as "...hundreds of families moved into this vicinity to reap the vast harvests of "liquid gold" from the earth's bosom." As part of the oil-related boom, "New homes were built, business enterprizes (sic) expanded and increased in number, and traffic was swelled enormously."⁸ Although many quickly flocked to the new field, this was not a boom/bust situation. The field continued producing for more than twenty years.

Despite the other nearby communities which benefitted from the economic infusion of the Glenn Pool oil field, Sapulpa, as the largest town in the area, became the "center of the great Glenn Oil Pool...". Seven years after the first oil well came in, Sapulpa boasted that it was the "...distributing point to the fields and large shipments of supplies are constantly being hauled to the fields." Additionally, many oil firms made their headquarters in Sapulpa until lured away to Tulsa by the Tulsa Commercial Club. And Sapulpa was home to "...one of the largest oil refineries in the southwest..." until it moved to Ponca City, Oklahoma, in the late 1920s.⁹

On the heels of the opening of the Glenn Pool oil field, another significant event occurred. In November 1907, the Twin Territories were granted statehood. Although Sapulpa was named as the county seat of the newly created Creek County, the nearby town of Bristow disputed the designation. The matter was finally settled in August 1913 in Sapulpa's favor. Construction on a permanent county building occurred soon after with the present Creek County Courthouse being constructed. Designed by the noted Oklahoma architectural firm, Layton and Smith, the building remains an outstanding tribute to the perseverance of the early Sapulpans.¹⁰

⁷Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, May 1901 and September 1903.

⁸Students of the Sapulpa Junior College, "An Early History of Sapulpa," (N.P., 1937), n.p.

⁹Sapulpa, The Oil City, n.p. See also Sapulpa Daily Herald, A Pictorial History, 93.

¹⁰Sapulpa, OK 74066, Vol. 1, 78-79.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 48

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

Although Sapulpa was incorporated as a town in 1898 under the then-governing laws of Arkansas, statehood brought a political dilemma concerning the positions of the mayor and commissioners. Oklahoma law did not have any regulations for these town offices. However, Oklahoma did have statutes relating to the mayors and councilmen of cities. As such, three days after statehood was granted, the town of Sapulpa petitioned to become a city under the laws of Oklahoma. This order was signed by Governor C.N. Haskell on 27 November 1907. As Sapulpa was in the throes of its expansion period in 1910, it was decided to petition the state to become a chartered city of the first class. Cities operating under an approved charter were governed by the terms of the charter rather than state law. This allowed more flexibility in dealing with a growing population. Sapulpa's first charter went into effect on 1 September 1910. In 1922, a new charter was adopted which replaced the type of government from a strong mayor to council-manager. This charter remained in effect through the period of significance.¹¹

With a booming industrial base and as a new city in the new state of Oklahoma, Sapulpa was posed for immediate significant expansion. By February 1909, downtown Sapulpa had changed dramatically from its early days. The three blocks south of the railroad tracks along Main were nearly full of commercial buildings. Although the west side contained a majority of brick buildings, the east side of Main possessed a number of two-story, frame buildings, particularly on the south end. Additionally, several warehouses, wholesalers and liverys were located along Hobson Avenue. Dewey Avenue east of Main had changed substantially with several large commercial buildings being constructed. These included the extant Iowa Building and IOOF Building. Although commercial construction on Dewey did not extend all the way to Elm, it picked back up around Oak and extended east for a couple of blocks. Limited commercial construction was also occurring on North Water Street, South Park and along East Lee Avenue.¹²

Two years later, Sapulpa's downtown was continuing to thrive. Main Street continued to be the focus with substantial brick buildings extending south to Lee Avenue. The warehouse feel of Hobson Avenue had largely been replaced with numerous two- and three-story brick buildings, including the two-story, brick, combination City Hall and City Jail (demolished) located at the corner of East Hobson Avenue and North Park Street. Commercial construction along Hobson extended from west of Main Street to North Elm Street. Dewey Avenue had also

¹¹Clyde McMasters. "How Sapulpa Became A City: A Brief History," (City of Sapulpa Annual Citizen Report, 1998), 8.

¹²Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Sapulpa, Oklahoma, February 1909.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 49

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

continued to grow with the Spurrier Lumber Company at the east corner of Park being replaced by the two-story Westfall Building. Across the street the two-story Brin Building was constructed on the former site of the fire station and jail. It was also during this period that one of the tallest buildings in downtown Sapulpa was erected, the Berryhill Building, on Dewey Avenue. Another of the taller buildings, the four-story Turner Building, was built on North Water Street, next to the recently completed two-story Waggoner Building which served as the Sapulpa Hospital. The 100 block of East Lee Avenue also experienced significant construction with the erection of the three-story Wills Building.¹³

Four years later, the most notable change to the downtown was the construction of the Creek County Courthouse at the corner of East Dewey Avenue and South Elm Street. The three-story, Classical Revival building enjoyed a marked set-back from Dewey Avenue, as befitting its status as the county courthouse.¹⁴ Within a few years of the completion of the courthouse, a new five-story building, the Clayton Building, was erected west of the county building. On the opposite side of the downtown, a Public Library building was erected in 1917 using funds provided by the philanthropist Andrew Carnegie. The Classical Revival style building was located just west of Main Street on West Dewey Avenue. Although there were some businesses to the south, residential development flanked the library to the north and west. While there was no significant expansion of the downtown during this period, several buildings filled holes or replaced smaller buildings in the core area. The Southwestern Bell Telephone Company erected a highly stylized building in the 100 block of East Dewey Avenue. Down the street, on the north side, a two-story building was constructed between existing construction in the west half of the 200 block of East Dewey, as well as two buildings on the east half of the block.¹⁵

By the start of the Great Depression of the 1930s, the core of the central business district in Sapulpa was fairly complete. Limited infill construction in this area continued, primarily along the side streets of Water and Park streets. However, not all lots were filled. On North Park Street, the west side of the 000 block remained vacant, save for a single dwelling with a garage. Along the east side of the 000 block of South Water, two residences

¹³Ibid., April 1911.

¹⁴Ibid., August 1915.

¹⁵Ibid., February 1920.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 50

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

also remained in what is now a parking lot.¹⁶

Although commercial construction centered on the downtown core area, it did extend south along Main Street and east along Dewey Avenue. Both of these roads served the dual purpose of local street and federal highway. Main Street was designated Route 75 and Dewey Avenue enjoyed the distinction of being part of Route 66. Although both were transcontinental highways that were eventually by-passed through Sapulpa, Route 66 has gained more notoriety and, therefore, study.

United States Highway 66 was designated in 1926. Nationally, the highway ran from Chicago, Illinois, to Los Angeles, California via Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. In the southeast part of Oklahoma, Route 66 followed the existing path of State Highway 7 between Quapaw and Oklahoma City, through Sapulpa. Route 66 quickly gained an unprecedented fame which continues to this day. It was this route many Oklahomans, particularly during the trying times of the 1930s, identified with in their crusade for the quintessential American dream.

The significance of Route 66 in Oklahoma has been established in the multiple property document "Route 66 and Associated Historic Resources in Oklahoma." According to this document,

United States Highway 66,..., is significant to the history of Oklahoma as the first east-west transcontinental highway in the state. Also significant are the many Oklahoma businesses on the highway that owed their livelihood to and served the needs of the traveling public in the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s.¹⁷

The document, however, does not specifically address the significance of preexisting commercial buildings along the route, except for a brief discussion concerning the adaption of commercial buildings for automobile dealerships. Undoubtedly the road played a role in the continued vitality of downtown Sapulpa, especially as several of the major local industries moved from the area in the late 1920s, the same time the route was emerging. As stated in the

¹⁶Ibid., October 1929.

¹⁷Maryjo Meacham, etal. "Route 66 and Associated Historic Resources in Oklahoma," (On file at the Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. 1994), E-1.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 51

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

Route 66 context, "As Route 66 improved so did the commerce along the route."¹⁸ Overall, Route 66 had to have had a significant economic impact on downtown Sapulpa through the latter half of the period of significance. With the high volume of traffic along the route, especially in the 1930s and 1940s, the local businesses certainly would have aimed a certain amount of product and services at the traveling public. To this day, tourists along the memorable highway are a critical element in the economic well-being of downtown merchants. In a variety of ways, the businesses in downtown Sapulpa provide merchandise and memories of the road to Route 66-enthusiasts.

The commercial significance of the Sapulpa Downtown Historic District, however, is much broader. The downtown district represents the development of commerce in Sapulpa from 1904 to 1952. As with any community, commerce is vital to the continued existence of the city. Although the area was serving the commercial needs of the community prior to 1904, no buildings remain from this early period. During the first three decades of the period of significance, Sapulpa was booming with various industries providing a major economic foundation. Correspondingly, the downtown area was redeveloped from its early frame, single story buildings to substantial, brick, multiple story buildings. Various types of establishments were located in the downtown buildings, with the upper floors frequently used for lodging. As true of most towns with major railroad and oil-related industries, Sapulpa catered to a frequently transient population.

In the late 1920s, Sapulpa lost several of its major industries, including the railroad division point and many of its oil-related businesses. Although significant construction in the district was almost nonexistent after this time, downtown Sapulpa continued to thrive as the commercial center of the city through the early 1950s. As mentioned above, undoubtedly the designation of Route 66 along Dewey Avenue aided in the retention of commerce in the central business district. Although the area has lost some vitality after 1952 to modern shopping centers, strip malls and discount stores, the Sapulpa Downtown Historic District continues to be a major commercial center in the city.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Sapulpa Downtown Historic District is architecturally significant as the collective representation of historic commercial buildings in Sapulpa. The district includes the majority of commercial buildings which retain their integrity and visual cohesion in the central business district. Although the buildings are not identical, the majority share a common style, design, building material and architectural features. The buildings form a collective

¹⁸Ibid., E-8.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 52

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

unit which provides the texture and identity of the community.

Early twentieth-century commercial architecture is distinct within a community. The buildings differ not only in function from other types of buildings, such as residential or industrial, but also form. Generally, commercial buildings are rectangular blocks with a prominent storefront consisting of an entry with flanking windows sufficient in size to allow for the showing of goods and services. Although one-story buildings are common, as the century and building technology progressed, multi-story buildings became more popular. Although the upper floors were frequently used for lodging purposes, the exterior appearance rarely reflected this. In addition to lodging, the upper stories also provided office space and social/community rooms.

The practicality of commercial buildings extended to their location. As commercial enterprises expanded within a community, a central business district developed. In the early part of the twentieth century, these districts were typically located adjacent to the major transportation means, the railroad. Although individual buildings would come and go, generally, the area remained commercial in character. The central business district is of especial significance to American communities because "As private enterprise was the principal generator of the nation's development, so commercial architecture played a central role in defining the character of its settlements." Although individual buildings may stand out, the collection of downtown buildings was "...instrumental in giving a town its identity....(and)...provided a focus for its activities."¹⁹

The Sapulpa Downtown Historic District comprises the core of the historic central business district. Although the downtown was historically larger than the district boundaries, redevelopment in the outer lying areas has resulted in visual interruptions which serve to separate the areas. Despite the erosion of the perimeter, the Sapulpa Downtown Historic District remains the identifying element for the city.

Within the district, there are several outstanding buildings. For example, the Berryhill Building at 14-20 East Dewey Avenue, was individually listed on the National Register in 1999 in part for its architectural significance. Particularly along Dewey Avenue, there are several other spectacular buildings which are architecturally noteworthy. These include the Brin Building and Westfall Building. Off of Dewey Avenue, the Waggoner Building and Turner

¹⁹Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture, (Walnut Creek, California: Altamira Press, 2000), 12-13.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 53

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

Building on North Water Street are both striking examples of the Commercial Style. Although the first floor has been altered, the Wills Building on East Lee Avenue is also a prominent Commercial Style building.

Additionally, there are several public buildings in the district which stand out architecturally. These include the Creek County Courthouse, Public Library and United States Post Office. Coincidentally, all are Classical Revival in style, a popular style for public buildings in the first half of the twentieth century. All of these buildings were designed to impart the significance of their function. Although these buildings are not commercial in nature, their presence in the central business district is typical. As indicated above, the downtown also served as the center of civic and social activities.

There is no single identified builder or architect for the district. The majority of buildings were probably designed and constructed by local firms. However, a couple of the buildings in the district were designed by prominent architectural firms and another has been attributed to a well-known Oklahoma architect. As previously mentioned, the Creek County Courthouse was designed by the architectural firm of Layton and Smith. The Berryhill Building was designed by the firm of Layton, Smith and Hawk. The primary architect in both of these firms was Solomon A. Layton. Layton has been established as a premier architect in the state of Oklahoma.

The Odd Fellow Building at 126 East Dewey has been attributed to Joseph Foucart. Foucart worked extensively in Guthrie, Oklahoma, at the turn-of-the-century. Although he designed several buildings outside of Guthrie at that time, his work after statehood has not been documented. Nonetheless, Foucart has been noted as a premier Oklahoma architect. Around 1910-1911, Foucart was living in Sapulpa and actually had a room in the Odd Fellow Building. However, recent research has established that O.A. Rauschenback designed the Odd Fellow Building in Sapulpa. Rauschenback moved to Sapulpa from St. Louis, Missouri, in April 1907. As noted in the local newspaper, Rauschenback completed plans for the Odd Fellow Building in early July 1907 with construction being finished in 1908.²⁰

As the collection of commercial buildings representing Sapulpa, Oklahoma, the Sapulpa Downtown Historic District is distinctive. Although the individual buildings are not all landmark construction with varying degrees of integrity, collectively they provide Sapulpa's architectural identity. In addition, the district represents the commercial development and maturation of Sapulpa

²⁰The Sapulpa (Oklahoma) Light, 12 April 1907, 17 May 1907 and 12 July 1907.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 54

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

without which the city would have ceased to exist.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 55

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 56

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 10 Page 57

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District
name of property
Creek County, Oklahoma
county and State

=====

UTMs (continued):

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5.	14	760160	3987380
6.	14	760040	3987430

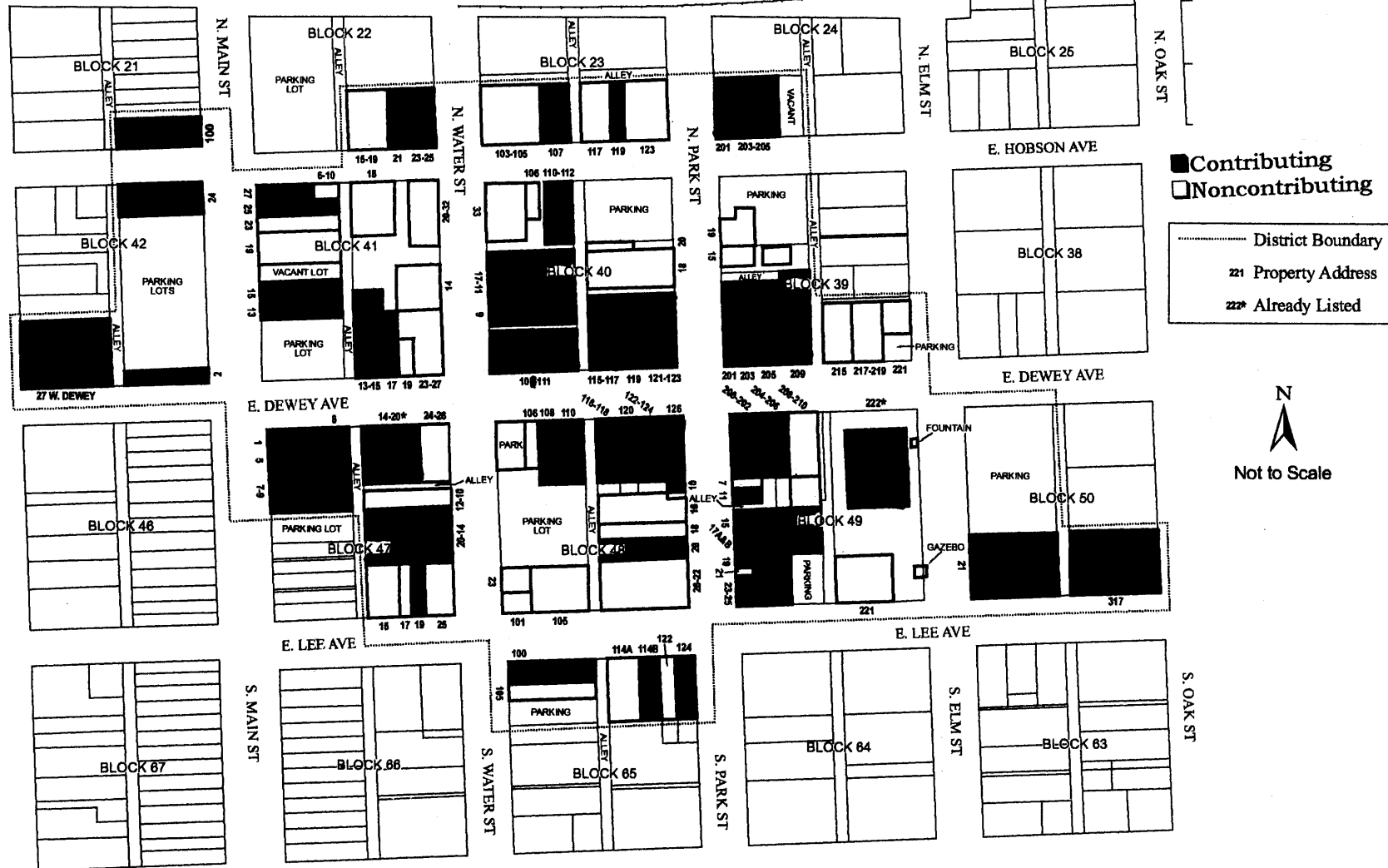
VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the intersection of North Main Street and East Hobson Avenue, proceed east to north/south alley of Block 22. Then north to the north property lines of the buildings on East Hobson Avenue in Block 22. Then east along this line across the east/west alley of Block 23 and the north property lines of the buildings on East Hobson Avenue in Block 24 to the north/south alley in Block 24. Then south along alley through Block 39 to the north property lines of the buildings on East Dewey Avenue in Block 39. Then east along this line to North Elm Street. Then south along North Elm Street to East Dewey Avenue. Then east along East Dewey Avenue to the north/south alley of Block 50. Then south along the alley to the north property line of 317 East Lee Avenue. Then east to South Oak Street. Then south along South Oak Street to East Lee Avenue. Then west along East Lee Avenue to South Park Street. Then south to the south property lines of the buildings on East Lee Avenue in Block 65. Then west along this line to South Water Street. Then north on South Water Street to East Lee Avenue. Then west on East Lee Avenue to the north/south alley of Block 47. Then north along the alley to the south property line of 7-9 South Main. Then west to South Main Street. Then north on South Main Street to West Dewey Avenue. Then west on West Dewey Avenue to North Poplar Street. Then north on North Poplar Street to the drive north of 27 West Dewey Avenue. Then east along the drive to the north/south alley of Block 42. Then north along the alley across East Hobson Avenue along the north/south alley of Block 21 to the north property line of 100 North Main. Then east along this line to North Main Street. Then south along North Main Street to the point of beginning.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The boundaries include the area historically associated with the central business district that retains its visual continuity. The boundaries exclude those areas that are void of historic resources or that have been significantly altered.

Sapulpa Downtown Historic District



Sapulpa Downtown Historic District

